

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months..... \$40
" " " 1 " 20
TRI-WEEKLY, " 3 " 30
" " 5 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 8 " 20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. {

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

NUMBER 27.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at twenty dollars per square of two lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

R E P R E S E N T A T I O N .

A. T. Jenkins' Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr.; Prof. R. F. & P. R. Co., Richmond, Va.; McDowell & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

* Liberal advances made on consignments.

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REWARD.

\$2000. LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. G. BRYAN, Agent Southern Express Company.

jan 18-dif.

GRINDSTONES! GRIND STONES!

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovels from Nail Rods, Hand Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 28-dif.

CAST STEEL AXES.

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SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 28-dif.

WANTED.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

New Rates.

Subscription and Advertising.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

This Confederacy has never reached the depths of bitterness, into which other nations have been sunk, that have in the end achieved their independence. It was after the Persians occupied the whole of Northern Greece, and the Peloponnesus alone remained faithful and free; after Thessaly and Euboea had united with the enemy, and the Athenians had been compelled to desert their beloved Acropolis—to leave their household Gods and their renowned city and take to their ships, while they saw it reduced, in their very sight, to ruins and ashes—that Salamis Mycale and Platea were fought which broke the Persian power and restored independence to Greece. It was after Hannibal had marched through the whole length of Italy—after in quick succession Trebia, Thrasymene and bloody Cannae—that end-dast day in Roman story—had declared against them; after the great master of war had spent three years in their territory, and recruited armies in their provinces, that the Romans succeeded in putting away from them forever, the yoke of Carthaginian power. The long struggle for independence between Philip of Spain—the most powerful and the wealthiest monarch at that time in Europe—and his possessions in the Netherlands, was extended to such a length, that history says no single soldier who began his career in this way ever lived to see its close; the struggling Hollanders were reduced to such extremities, that they were not only compelled to give up their cities, but to open their dykes and overflow their fields with the encroaching sea; they had no country left; but were a nation whose men women and children, citizens and soldiers had their homes in their ships, floating for a time on the broad bosom of the ocean. Yet their endurance and perseverance at length conquered, and the independence of the United Netherlands was established. When Frederick the Great was struggling single handed against the combined powers of Austria Russia and France for the very existence of his kingdom, he had army after army annihilated, he carried poison about his person as the last cure for all his ills—he whose kingdom was made a desert; whose provinces were depopulated, his army was once reduced to but three thousand men—he had no sympathizer in the world save England, and she only assisted him with some slight pecuniary benevolences, and at last proved faithless upon the decline of the power of Pitt in the English Cabinet. Yet after seven years of super-human efforts, when whole regiments were made up of the lame, the impotent prisoners and deserters, whose only food was oat meal and potatoes, he established an empire which has endured to this day, and never yielded one iota of the lofty claims (though some of them were confessedly wrong) with which he set out. What heroic panoramas the very names of these men and these nations picture on the dim canvas of the past! What noble examples for our imitation! What rich promise for our future! Their virtue was endurance, their reward was success, the applause of the world—the salvation of their homes.

We know it has been a common thing to talk as if our resources were entirely exhausted, but no man, who will take the trouble to examine for himself, can come to any such conclusion. When the next campaign opens in the Southwest, the Yankee armies will be confronted by the forces of Price, Smith, Taylor, Hood and Magruder, and then the fallacy, that the armies of the South are destroyed, will be exposed. It will then be found, that exclusive of the forces commanded by General Lee, the Confederacy has yet in the field, at least one hundred and thirty thousand men; and as these are killed off and destroyed, they will be replaced by the Junior Reserves, who are, from time to time, arriving at the proper military age. Congress has already passed a bill abolishing details, and limiting exemptions, by bringing into the field, men who have been heretofore exempt, as agriculturalists or overseers on farms, which have on them fifteen negroes of a certain age. The Senior Reserves are time fows on, will become more efficient, and an increased power over them, has been given to the President, allowing him to order them out of the States to which they belong. If our army officers shall do their full duty, in preventing desertions and absences without leave, and also unnecessary sick leaves—and under the efficient management of our great General-in-Chief, we have everything to hope—there is every reason to expect, during this year, an army large enough, and strong enough to maintain our position. It is understood that General Lee has said that he sees nothing in the military aspect of affairs to justify despondency much less despair; but there is much, very much, to induce us to hope. He has better opportunities, greater facilities, and more experience and knowledge on which to ground an opinion, than any of us can have.

It is sometimes said, preparatory to introducing long statistical tables, that "figures never lie"—on the contrary we believe that there is no mode of deception more practicable than the use of figures in the hands of a skilled manipulator. We shall abjure them in any argument we present; but we appeal to the experience of all men in this community to say, if the fighting material around us is exhausted—we mean the material that is fit to fight, not the material that is ready and willing to fight. Men are scarce when the Recruiting Officer sets about doing his duty, but let an occasion for speculation on money-making offer—an auction, a public sale, a negro hiring or any occasion of a like character, and our streets are filled with crowds of athletic, able-bodied men, that are certainly able, and ought to be willing to swell our armies—and we ought by this time to cease to be anxious on the question of food supply; from year to year we have feared, and yet from year to year, cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, and seed-time and harvest, have not failed. It is true that few men can afford to indulge in luxurious living, and many cannot tell from day to day, whence their daily bread will come, but the same God that clothes the lilies of the field, and notes the sparrows in their fall, careth for these also, and we have bread enough and to spare. While there is much anxiety—while there is little luxury—yet instances of acute suffering for want of food, and starvation are unknown; and as the stringency of the conscription increases, we shall find there are men enough discharged for disability, perfectly competent to fill the places of those, who have so long enjoyed, what was thought to be, a necessary immunity from the service, which was required of their neighbors. Having food and soldiers we can never be conquered—never, never—so long as we determine to make a right use of those means which God and nature have put within our power.

The present apparent efforts, for the negotiation of peace, are calculated (perhaps it is the only object with which they have been initiated by the Lincoln Government) to lull us into a false security, and relax our exertions to fill and supply our army. The great duty of the moment, on the part of all who wish well to our cause, is—not matter how hopeful we may be—to counteract this tendency. In every point of view, we should spare no pains, no exertion, no sacrifice to keep our armies reptile and actively efficient. If peace is to come—well. No harm is done; and we shall be in a better position to treat, with a nation who respect brute force so much as the Yankees do, presenting a threatening front, with arms in our hands, and ready at any time to renew the conflict. If peace is not to come—if the Yankees are not yet ready to offer such terms as an honorable administration, and a free nation can accept. Then well, too. If relief is to come, by the acknowledgement and intervention of foreign nations, we shall be more ready to receive their overtures, and more apt to have them made to us, the bolder—the stronger—the more uncompromising our front; and if we are to be left to our own efforts—under God—to maintain and defend our own rights and our own independence—then how infinitely better to be prepared to strike and strike home—to fight and fight well—when our troops know that Lincoln has determined that no alternative shall be left us, but degradation and ruin or success and independence? If we can be united, if we can be fearless and brave, if we can determine to endure and be faithful unto death—the time of our redemption draweth nigh.

Foreign enlistments have got to be in the worst order in Europe, and that source of supply of the yankee army may be said to have pretty thoroughly dried up. Negro soldiers are now at an immense premium at the North, and yet they are obtained with the greatest difficulty. A correspondent of the "Examiner" writes: "I saw a negro here, who had escaped from Richmond, and whom I had known in a Main street restaurant; and he told me that he had no sooner put his foot on the passenger boat, which runs from Varina to Washington, than he was taken hold of by a pack of bounty agents, and that one Massachusetts man offered if he would go to Boston, and enlist as his substitute, to give him \$900 cash outside of the bounty. 'Moses' could not see it. The 'smug' negroes do not enlist. General Butler told me that he had sixty thousand negroes in his department, (most of them are fed by a tax on the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and he has been recruiting the 'scrubs' from them for many months past."

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, Mr. Dick moved to remove the seal of secrecy from the late closed door proceedings of the General Assembly. Not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

A report to the Sinking Fund was received and read.

In the House, Speaker Donnell appeared in the Chair, having almost recovered from his late illness. The adjournment question was discussed at length, and resolutions in favor of the Senior Reserves adopted.

New Advertisements.

Tucker, Andrews & Co.—Auction Sales. Coon Dog Wanted.

House and Lot for sale.

Negroes at Auction—W. F. Askew & Co.

Notice from Conscription Office.

\$5000 Fundable Notes for sale—Thos. Branch.

Action Sales—Creech & Litchford.

Select School—Miss M. W. Finch.

Governor Brown.—We are gratified to learn from Georgia, that Governor Brown is strongly opposed to the reconstruction convention movement which a few disloyal and whipped men, and colonized enemies, are advocating with sudsity and zeal.

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Reconstruction will not do.

Notwithstanding the readiness with which two papers of this city seem to accept the terms which report says, was promulgated to the gaping crowd of Richmond, by Mr. Blair, to wit, "reconstruction upon terms we may propose, &c," (which by the way we believe to be all gas,) we cannot bring ourselves to the belief, that the great patriotic heart of the Southern people will vibrate any such discordant note. It is entirely foreign to their long cherished hopes and determined purpose. They set out in this struggle for the attainment of nationality—to make and build up a government that would transmit to their posterity that blessed boon of liberty which was bequeathed to them by revolutionaries whose lessons of self-government were taught amid the blaze of a bloody war.

Representing in their veins the blood of those noble ancestors, and emulating their heroism and high resolve, our people will never consent to terms that would degrade the offspring of that ancestry.

Their fathers made independence the great ultimatum of their struggle, and they achieved their glorious purpose; the heroes of this revolution will not be satisfied with less than their fathers achieved. Independence they want, and independence they will have, regardless of croakers and grumbler, and the disposition on the part of some to re-unite with the old Government. They will not be hood-winked nor coaxed into a cessation of hostilities so long as the foot of the enemy pollutes their soil, and the despiser continues to lay waste their fertile fields and destroy their homes.

In this matter, the soldiers have already begun to speak, and their united and unanimous voice is for war—until the haughty despot and ruffian shall become willing to allow the Confederate States of America to rule the destinies of their own people. For this they have fought through four long years. For this they have toiled and marched, until they have well nigh worn themselves down; and for this they are still striving, while croakers and the despiser continue to circumvent their noble purposes.

Will they succeed? Ay! just as certain as the sun shines. The army is terribly in earnest in this matter, and we unto that man, or those men, who, for party purposes, stand between the soldier and the great boon of independence for which he has been so long fighting.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A majority of the press of North Carolina is clamoring for a State convention.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Not a majority. The *Standard* and *Progress* are making all the clamor that is being made in North Carolina, while, there are at least a dozen political papers in the State, that are opposed to a convention. On the question of a convention, the people stand just where they did at the last August election, when they repudiated both the hobby, "convention," and its rider, in voting for Governor.

We understand from a gentleman who came down on the Western train yesterday from Morganton, says the *Watchman*, that there are between two and three hundred Tories and deserters armed and organized, in the neighborhood of Piedmont Springs, N. C. They are said to have been assembled to operate with Kirk, who is reported to have marched with some force of cavalry and infantry, from East Tennessee, in this direction.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.—Late and reliable information from Tennessee, says the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, is to the effect that a large portion of the men who struggled from Hood's army during his late retreat, are making their way out of Tennessee in large numbers. An officer of high rank, who came out of Tennessee since Hood's army crossed the river, assures us that on all sides of his line of march, he could hear of stragglers who were preparing clothing, shoes, etc., for the winter campaign, and that but few, if any of them, who had ever belonged to the army, had any idea of remaining in the Yankee lines. Fifty joined him on his way out, and all along the road he could hear of numbers who were about to move towards the army.

F.O.M. Charleston.

The Courier of the 20th says:

Nothing has occurred since our last report to disturb the usual quiet in our harbor.

On Saturday night a party of Yankees landed on Little Britain Island, near Legan's, but were driven off. The Yankee gunboats were reported lying close in to White Point Sunday, while a river steamer was engaged in sounding the entrance to Dako River.

On the coast below our lines the enemy are reported burning all the country residences on their route, and destroying everything as they go. During last week they carried off forty of Mr. Blake's negroes.

A dispatch from Georgetown Saturday reports that the Yankee fleet off that harbor had increased.

FROM THE ROAD.—The enemy on the West Coast reported moving in two columns on all the roads leading to Augusta. They had reached Springfield Saturday. No Yankee gunboats were reported at Sister's Ferry Saturday.

A dispatch received Sunday, dated January 28th, says: "Our scouts report the enemy's infantry camped near Ennis, Cross Roads. This force had their trains with them. It was not known which way they would march, as the force and wagons were moving in both directions."

A reconnoitering party of the enemy appeared within four miles of Robertsville, N. C., Saturday morning.

It is generally believed that Sherman has commenced a movement on ranchville.

The number of shells thrown into Charleson from the commencement of the bombardment to the 1st of January, 1865, was 12,262.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1865.

Mr. Bogle, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to make jailors responsible for the keeping of deserters, with a request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same. So ordered.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to give further time (two years) wherein to perfect land titles.

Mr. McEachern, a bill to impose penalties for failure to work on public roads (\$20 for each offence.)

Mr. Wiggins presented a petition from Hallifax praying certain appointments as magistrates. A motion to table the same was not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 24, and the nominations were concurred in.

Mr. Bagley moved that the usual mileage be paid members of the General Assembly for travel during the late recess. Agreed to.

Mr. Patterson, from the joint select committee to investigate the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sieking Fund, made a report which was ordered, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, to be printed. (This report declares that all the accounts of these Commissioners have been found to be strictly correct, that the investment and management of the funds entrusted to them have been conducted "with great care and skill," and concludes by saying the thanks of the State are due such Commissioners "for their disinterested service during the past eight years, in establishing and advancing our policy in regard to a reduction of the public debt.")

The adjournment resolutions were discussed and further consideration postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Dick moved that a message be sent the House proposing to remove the injunction of secession from the proceedings of the late secret sessions of the General Assembly.

Mr. Ellis called for the yeas and nays and the resolution was not agreed to by yeas 19 nays 20.

Bills to impose a tax in kind for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers, to prevent sacrifice of property, and resolutions in favor of discharged soldiers passed their third reading.

Resolutions proposing a committee to investigate the management of railroads was amended and then passed its